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ABSTRACT

This paper reports an attempt to determine whether or not an analysis and disaggregation of provincial public accounts could illuminate trends in the development of Canadian personal social services. Every third fiscal year between 1963-1964 and 1980-1981 was analyzed to give some idea of trends occurring immediately prior to and since the introduction of the Canadian Assistance Plan in 1966. Provincial public accounts supplemented by departmental annual reports and figures from a previous study were used in the analysis. Although there were deficiencies in the data, it was considered that, for the 7 years selected for analysis, logical and consistent progressions were evident in the available figures. After an overview of expenditure trends, discussion focuses on trends in employment levels in provincial social service departments, expenditures for residential care of persons with special needs, and federal transfers of monies to the provinces. Concluding sections of the analysis discuss the relationship between ideology and social service spending and the relationship between unemployment and social services. It is concluded that there is reason to believe social service provision in Canada has grown substantially during the last 18 or 19 years, and, insofar as can be judged from aggregated statistics, service quality appears to have improved. Twenty-three data tables are appended. (RH)

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TRENDS IN PROVINCIAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES: A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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Trends in Provincial Social Service DepartmentExpenditures: A National PerspectiveIntroduction

This paper has several starting points, (a) The death of the Social Services Act (Canada, 1977, (b)) and of its replacement, the Social Services Financing Act (Canada, 1977 (c)) in late 1978, left a number of unresolved questions, about the possible effects which either of these pieces of legislation might have had on the development of personal social services at the provincial level. In the meantime the Canada Assistance Plan (Canada, 1966) and the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (Canada, 1960-61) have continued to cost-share many, but not all, of the services identified in the two pieces of draft legislation. (b) In 1980 as part of a summer student project a number of students employed by Health and Welfare Canada attempted to assemble detailed profiles on a number of social service areas. As part of this exercise an attempt was made to disaggregate provincial expenditures and relate them to the relevant social service areas as they existed in the early and late 1970s. In the fall of 1980 I took over this part of the summer project, and since then the analysis of expenditures has been extended to cover representative years from the early 1960s to the present. (c) More recently the Canada Assistance Plan and the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act have been scrutinized by a federal/provincial committee, which is ongoing. (d) Finally the Parliamentary Task Force on Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements (the Breaux Committee) (Canada, 1960-61) was established early in 1981 in anticipation of federal-provincial negotiations on fiscal relations, and the expiry of the 1977

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Canada, 1977, (a)) in 1982.

In this paper I would like to report on an attempt to see whether analysis and disaggregation of provincial public accounts can throw light on trends in the development of personal social services, in the period 1963/64 to 1980/81. It should be stressed at the outset that public accounts do not always provide enough detail to make full analysis possible and reconciliation with departmental annual reports and federal accounts is not always possible. In the case of the fiscal year 1980/81, estimates have been used. The territories have been largely omitted from the present discussion, partly because data are not always available, and partly because the special problems involved in delivering services in the territories result in expenditure figures widely divergent from those for the provinces.

In fact, of course, it is not the first time that provincial expenditures on welfare services have been examined, and some attempt made to disaggregate the figures. Foot, for example, has conducted an empirical analysis of provincial public finances in Ontario over a period of twenty-five years. (Foot, 1977) At the national level the Federal-Provincial Working Group on Costs of Welfare Programs, established following the Federal-Provincial Conference of Welfare Ministers in Ottawa on January 16 and 17, 1969, looked at provincial welfare expenditures over a ten year period and specifically examined social assistance, child welfare and institutional costs. In their conclusions the working group placed some severe qualifications on the reliability of their data.

"The validity and depth of the analyses have been severely limited by inadequacies and inconsistencies in the data, and by the lack of a uniform approach to data collection by provinces ... the group cautions the reader against drawing any conclusions concerning the relationships of welfare expenditures with those of any other government activity, or with the needs of welfare recipients." (Federal-Provincial Working Group, 1971)

The findings of the present study must therefore be presented with the same kind of provisos. Provincial public accounts supplemented by departmental annual reports and the earlier working group report have been used, but in some provinces, in some years, data are either not available or cannot be disaggregated. It is apparent, however, that in the seven years selected for analysis spanning a period of eighteen years there are logical and consistent progressions in the available figures, so that even though there are some anomalous figures and some gaps in data, a more or less consistent picture emerges. No attempt has been made at this stage to reconcile figures for those years, which overlap with those examined by 1969 Working Party. However where expenditure data were otherwise unavailable, the Working Party's figures have been used for Manitoba for the years 1963/64 and 1966/67.

Overview of Expenditure Trends

Seven years were chosen, 1963/64, 1966/67, 1969/70, 1972/73, 1975/76, 1978/79 and 1980/81, so as to give some idea of trends and developments during the period immediately prior to and since the introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan. The apparent rapid growth in expenditures during this period suggested the need to set personal social service expenditures in the context of total provincial expenditures on social assistance and services, as well as total provincial government expenditures. One further complicating factor which came to light in identifying social services as defined in the draft 1977 Social Services Act is that some of these services are provided by departments other than the provincial social services department per se. In addition a large part of residential services for adults were no longer cost-shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan after 1977, and were instead covered by per capita payments under the Extended

Health Care Services part of the 1977 Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act. It became necessary therefore to use three definitions (a) provincial social service department expenditures, (b) "social services" expenditures, and (c) "social services act" expenditures.

For an understanding of growth in personal social services, other important and relevant variables include population growth, inflation, economic growth and unemployment. In addition a number of other factors, constraints or events may have had a bearing on how services have developed. For example the state of development reached by particular provinces prior to the introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan is obviously relevant to expenditure levels and rates of growth, and may account for the persistence of differences between provinces. One obvious area where this applies is residential institutions, and their auspices and size. In addition some mandated services like child welfare may be more highly developed than others, which have little or no mandated basis. Modern provincial social services departments have in virtually all cases emerged out of the organizational arrangements made to administer child welfare services in the first two or three decades of the twentieth century, the related introduction of mothers' allowance legislation, and the introduction of cost-shared old age pensions after 1927. Administration of relief and the operation of institutions tended to occur at the municipal or local level, with increasing provincial involvement during the Depression years.

What then are some of the overall developments since 1966? In current dollars provincial social service department expenditures have risen eleven and a half times; in constant 1971 dollars the rate of growth has been four and a half times. Total provincial government expenditures have grown nine and a half times in current dollars and almost three and three quarter times

in constant dollars. However as a proportion of total provincial government expenditures social services department expenditures were 10.1 per cent in 1966/67, 11.9 per cent in 1975/76 and 11.3 per cent in 1980/81. As a proportion of the provincial gross domestic product social services department expenditures have risen since 1966 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, and this latter case is partly accounted for by a substantial rise in the three years prior to the introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan. Total provincial service department expenditures as a percentage of gross national produce rose from 0.9 per cent in 1966/67 to 2.1 per cent in 1978/79 (for 1963/64, 1969/70, 1972/73 and 1975/76 the figures are 0.8, 1.3, 1.7 and 2.2 respectively). The growth rate per year in constant 1971 dollars has been 22.5 per cent for the period 1963/64 to 1980/81, or 24.9 per cent for the period 1966/67 to 1980/81. Generally therefore we can say that the social service department expenditures have shared in the growing prosperity of Canada and in the increased spending by governments (See Tables 1 - 7)

When we look at the picture in more detail there are some major differences in per capita expenditures between the provinces, which have persisted over time. Moreover the rates of growth are very much greater in some provinces than others.

In per capita expenditures (constant dollars) the social service departments of Nova Scotia and Ontario have consistently ranked either tenth (three times each), ninth (three times each) and eighth once each out of the ten provinces. Quebec has never ranked lower than fourth and in three years out of seven has ranked first. (See Table 8)

Ranking alone may not be a good guide, since in any given time period a province or territory may maintain its expenditures in constant dollar terms, while other provinces may increase their expenditures and thus go

ahead in the rankings. Some provinces show marked changes in ranking, which for example in the case of Saskatchewan appear to coincide with changes in government. Saskatchewan fell from seventh position in 1963/64 to eighth in 1966/67, ninth in 1969/70 and tenth in 1972/73; it then rose to sixth place in 1975/76, fourth in 1978/79 and sixth in 1980/81.

Similarly British Columbia rose from seventh position in 1972/73 to second in 1975/76. Given such sharp changes in rank order it is not altogether surprising that growth rates differ quite sharply between provinces and territories. Newfoundland which was the highest per capita spender in 1963/64 had fallen to sixth position in 1980/81, while its spending in constant dollars had almost doubled between 1966/67 and 1980/81, the lowest growth rate of all the provinces. Interestingly Nova Scotia, a low spending province, increased its expenditures almost six-fold in the same period, but still ranked ninth. Other provinces fell between these two extremes.

There are obviously many local factors, which affect rates of growth. A good employment situation may have generally enabled Nova Scotia to keep its social service expenditures down by comparison with Newfoundland. At the same time improvements in unemployment insurance in the early 1970's may have assisted Newfoundland to keep its social service expenditures increases down. In fact as a proportion of total provincial expenditures, in Newfoundland social services department expenditures fell from 20.4 per cent in 1963/64 to 8.4 per cent in 1978/79 and 9.2 per cent in 1980/81, the comparable figures for Nova Scotia being 8.6 per cent, 8.8 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively. (See Table 5)

Newfoundland social service department expenditures were however 3.5 per cent of provincial gross domestic product in 1966/67 and 3.8 per cent in 1978/79, whereas Nova Scotia's expenditures rose from 0.7 per cent to 2.2 per cent. Similarly Ontario's expenditures rose from 0.3 per cent to 1.4

per cent between 1963/64 and 1978/79. In other words some provincial social service departments have not only shared in increased provincial prosperity, but have also increased the proportion of their share. (See Table 6)

A large part of the explanation for the low provincial expenditure levels in Nova Scotia and Ontario appears to lie in the participation of municipalities both in sharing the costs of services provided by local agencies, for example, children's aid societies, and in actually delivering social services, for example homes for the aged and child day care services. In Ontario since 1965 municipalities have paid 20 per cent of the expenditures of children's aid societies with the remainder showing as provincial expenditures, but actually reflecting a provincial share of 30 per cent and a federal share of 50 per cent. If we are to get a true picture of social services, therefore, we need to look at all the actors or factors in the situation. It is apparent, for example, that until the introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan voluntary contributions played a significant role in child welfare services in Nova Scotia and to a lesser extent in Ontario. But increased governmental participation did not so much displace the voluntary role as make it possible to pay more realistic rates for child maintenance, and recruit more and better qualified staff.

The municipal role has also been important in short-term social assistance payments, provision of homes for the aged, and homemaker and child day care services in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, in Manitoba (in particular Winnipeg), in Alberta (in particular Calgary and Edmonton, but also other municipalities under the former Preventive Social Services Act), and in British Columbia (specifically City of Vancouver until 1974), in Quebec (specifically the City of Montreal). In New Brunswick the local role of municipalities and children's aid societies was terminated on January 1st, 1967.

Trends in Employment Levels

In what ways have the additional resources that have become available to provincial social service departments been spent? Although it is possible to look at service categories, it may also be useful to look at the increased numbers of people employed and the related growth in salaries. I am aware of how difficult it is to obtain reliable figures on staffing at the provincial level. (Riches, 1979)

However it is possible to juxtapose the provincial social service department expenditure figures alongside Statistics Canada quarterly figures for the number of provincial government employees in the social welfare sector for the period 1966, 1972 and 1978. While total provincial government expenditures rose by 555 per cent in this period, social service department expenditures rose 746 per cent. In turn while the number of salary earners in the social welfare sector rose by 217 per cent, their salaries rose by 932 per cent in current dollars. (See Table 9) At the same time while the proportion of employees working in the social services sector rose from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent, their salaries were consistently a little lower than this proportion in terms of total provincial spending on salaries. (See Table 10)

Thus some real expansion has occurred in the social services employment area, but the salary increases are only in line and even a little behind increases in provincial salaries generally. At the same time social service expenditures have risen faster than provincial government expenditures as a whole. In turn salaries have risen at a faster rate than social service expenditures as a whole. The question that may be asked in all of this is to what extent the productivity or the quality of services has improved and to what extent this is attributable to increased/improved staffing levels. An answer to this question depends on the availability of other information and

more sophisticated analytical techniques than are employed here. However Glennerster has noted the tendency for "people-intensive" services such as education, health and personal social services to suffer from what economists call the "relative price effect", namely that the growth of expenditures appears to exceed increases in productivity due to the large salary component in total expenditures and the intrinsic difficulty of measuring increased productivity. (Glennerster, Rees and Thompson, 1972, and Gould and Roweth, 1980)

A reading of provincial annual reports for the late 1960s indicates that the infusion of additional funding from the Canada Assistance Plan contributions permitted many provincial social service departments and the agencies they supported to recruit more staff, and more particularly, more trained staff. There was also an expansion of both services and activities. This rate of growth was maintained throughout the period 1966, 1972 and 1978. The number of salary earners doubled between 1966 and 1972, and by 1978 was three times the level in 1966. Data available on employees in the Ontario child welfare services indicate that the workload and/or caseloads fell throughout the period. (Hepworth, 1982) Generally therefore there is prima facie evidence that the combination of higher qualifications and more staff has at least provided the prerequisites for better services. At the same time demands for services may have increased as well as the expectations of the general public. In fact what constitutes demand and what supply may not be determined very easily, since increased staffing levels appear to lead to more clients being served, for example, in the case of preventive child welfare services, and in turn higher numbers of children may be admitted to care. But though caseloads may have fallen generally, further reductions may still be desirable both from an administrative and social work point of view.

Homes for Special Care

A major area of operations for provincial social service departments is institutional care, known under the Canada Assistance Plan as homes for special care; (Canada, Health and Welfare Canada) these may be divided into adult and child care institutions. Adult care institutions were listed for cost-sharing under the Unemployment Assistance Act, that is prior to the 1966 Canada Assistance Plan. Child care institutions were included with child welfare services in CAP. During the early years of CAP's operation many existing institutions previously under health or corrections auspices were transferred to the provincial social welfare departments and became eligible for cost-sharing. The residents of these facilities were deemed to have social needs.

The impact on provincial social service department expenditures should be taken into account, as well as on the level of CAP contributions, since obviously such transfers did not constitute a real increase in available services. The number of beds for adults numbered 72409 in 1966 and had reached 192565 in 1981. The number of beds for children was 18927 in 1968 and 29633 in 1981. (Hepworth, 1982) In relation to the adult population of 20 years and over the number of beds had risen from 6.3 per thousand of the population in 1966 to 11.8 in 1980. In the case of the population 65 years and over the increase was from 47.0 per thousand in 1966 to 82.9 in 1980. (See Table 11 and 12) In the case of children there were 2.2 beds per thousand of the population aged 0-19 years in 1968 and 3.8 beds per thousand in 1980 (See Table 13). (Hepworth, 1982)

Interpretation of homes for special care statistics is quite a complex process, since homes are listed for cost-sharing, and the numbers of beds do not represent occupancy levels. Moreover it is not always apparent how up-to-date the listing of provincial facilities is. But there are many other fascinating questions, which warrant investigation. The auspices for

homes, that is provincial or municipal, voluntary or charitable, and proprietary (private) vary markedly between provinces, and suggest strikingly different histories between provinces.

In the case of both homes for adults and for children the largest proportion fall under proprietary or profit-making auspices, 57.3 per cent and 44.1 per cent respectively, whereas just over 19 per cent fall under provincial or municipal auspices in both cases, leaving 23.4 per cent of homes for adults and 36.4 per cent of homes for children under voluntary or charitable auspices. These averages are quite misleading since Quebec has virtually no facilities falling under voluntary auspices, whereas Ontario has 27.3 per cent of adult facilities and 35 per cent of children's facilities under voluntary auspices, (See Tables 14 and 15)

Many other contrasts can be drawn. Manitoba has 129 facilities for children with 1775 beds, whereas Saskatchewan has 25 facilities with 302 beds. Manitoba has 19.3 per cent of its facilities for adults under provincial/municipal auspices, whereas Saskatchewan has 44.2 per cent.

We see therefore a great deal of variety in institutional facilities across Canada. It is not altogether surprising that there are variations in expenditure levels between provinces given some of the constraints which apply.

Another variable relevant to both expenditures and to quality of care is the size of a residential facility. Generally residential care is expensive. It is not altogether clear whether there are significant economies of scale to be gained by operating larger institutions. What is recognized is that the larger the institution, the more difficult it is to ensure personalized care and to avoid some of the depersonalizing aspects of larger institutions. In 1981 about 30 per cent of beds in homes for special care

for adults were in facilities of over 200 beds. About 45 per cent of beds were in facilities between 50 and 199 beds, divided equally between 50 - 99 beds and 100 - 199 beds. This type of distribution was typical for all provinces with Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia having slightly higher proportions in facilities in the 25 - 49 bed range, than did the other provinces.

In the case of homes for special care for children, Ontario and the western provinces have the bulk of their beds in facilities of less than 25 beds, and most of these are in fact in homes of less than 10 beds. In Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland most beds are in homes of more than 50 beds. In fact in Quebec two thirds of beds are in facilities of more than 100 beds. (See Tables 16 and 17)

As already mentioned the cost of residential care is high. It was seen by the federal-provincial working party in the late 1960s to be a major factor in the rapid growth in social service expenditures. (Federal-Provincial Working Group, 1971) Obtaining a true picture of residential care expenditures is also not easy because accounting practices in and between provinces over time vary. Social assistance expenditures to residents may, for example, be shown either as an assistance expenditure or as a residential care expenditure. Finally in some provinces municipalities pay a share of the costs. Nonetheless the available evidence for adult care institutions suggests that expenditures have grown as a proportion of all social assistance and social service expenditures, or as in a province like Prince Edward Island have always been a major part of total expenditures. In recent years the average proportion of provincial expenditures represented by adult residential care is about 25 per cent with the range going from just under 20 to the mid-thirties.

The precise cost of other forms of residential care, primarily child welfare and correctional, is not readily available due to the problems of disaggregating residential child care costs from composite child welfare figures. However in those provinces where a breakdown is available residential child care represents about half total child welfare expenditures, or \$250 millions, or roughly 3.5 per cent of total provincial department expenditures. In addition correctional services, of which a large part is residential, cost about \$274 millions in 1980/81.

In total therefore residential care of various kinds accounts for at least 30 per cent of provincial departmental expenditures.

Federal Transfers to the Provinces

The nature of federal transfers to the provinces in respect of social assistance and social services has changed over time as programs have changed and modifications have been made to accommodate local circumstances. Because in some ways the Canada Assistance Plan was a successor to the Unemployment Assistance Act, there was little or no break in continuity for some of the relevant services, but the consolidation of categorical federal cost-shared programs and the sharing of mothers' allowance programs did lead to expansion of expenditures, and for services newly included like child welfare services there was a period of years before implementation was complete. There was also a process of continuous modification as some institutions formerly under mental health or correctional auspices were made eligible for cost-sharing. This process led to some provinces forgoing federal sharing for some services which remained under departments other than the social service departments. In order to remedy this perceived inequity between provinces, beginning in 1974 the federal government made agreements relating to nursing homes and young offender services, and these

agreements have by and large remained in force until the present time.

It follows that consideration of provincial social service department expenditures in isolation from relevant expenditures by other provincial departments is unwise. However the identification and disaggregation of expenditures outside social service department auspices is also fraught with difficulties, though not impossible. By and large social service department expenditures provide the firmest ground for the purposes of inter-provincial comparison especially in respect of the receipt of federal transfers. (See Table 18)

What emerges from rank ordering of per capita spending by provinces and of per capita contributions by the federal government, both in current and in constant 1971 dollars, is a fair measure of congruence between the two for each of the years under review. The higher spending provinces tend to rank highly in terms of the federal contribution and vice versa for the low spending provinces. Generally this finding tends to support the accuracy of the data collection process using provincial accounts. But the finding is also not a self-evident one, since as already indicated in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba the municipal share of expenditures is not included in the provincial public accounts, but is included for cost-sharing purposes. In 1978/79 and 1980/81 the per capita federal payments under the Established Programs Financing Act are also not directly related to provincial spending levels. (See Table 19)

Generally Newfoundland has slipped from a rank order of 1 or 2 in 1969/70 and 1972/73, to a rank order of 5 or 6 in subsequent years. Saskatchewan's rank order has risen between the earlier and the later years, whereas Manitoba's has fallen. There is otherwise very consistent ranking for most other provinces. Prince Edward Island, Quebec and with an exception

in one year, British Columbia have ranked highly, whereas Nova Scotia, and Ontario have ranked lowly both for departmental spending and for federal contributions.

The range of the per capita federal contribution in constant 1971 dollars for the five years 1969/70, 1972/73, 1975/76, 1978/79 and 1980/81 is:

1969/70	-	\$19.01	-	\$41.43
1972/73	-	\$25.74	-	\$46.02
1975/76	-	\$33.59	-	\$58.82
1978/79	-	\$42.01	-	\$71.45
1980/81	-	\$42.53	-	\$77.09

Inclusion of the territories makes the range more extreme in 1969/70, 1975/76 and 1978/79. The mean per capita contributions for the five years respectively including the territories is \$22.32, \$33.38, \$45.27, \$53.41, and \$56.20 bearing in mind that the per capita contribution under the Established Program Financing Act was about \$12.50 in constant dollars in 1978/79 and 1980/81.

As a proportion of provincial social service department expenditures federal transfers have fluctuated over the years, but the overall variation has been small.

1969/70	43.8%
1972/73	44.0%
1975/76	40.0%
1978/79	46.1%
1980/81	43.8%

The restriction of this comparison to departmental expenditures does distort the picture slightly, so that the fact that the federal contribution is greater or less than 50 per cent in any particular year is not significant. In addition the nature of cost-sharing instruments is such that retrospective adjustments have to be made in subsequent years to allow for under- or over-payments. Furthermore a conditional cost-shared program such as CAP will

mean that some provincial expenditures will not be cost-shareable.

The purpose of such comparisons as these is not particularly to see which province is doing well out of cost-sharing or federal transfers generally. Nor does comparison between provinces using expenditure data tell us a great deal about how good the services are in one province compared with another. Rather the figures and comparisons are best understood in relation to the history and circumstances of particular provinces and the country as a whole during the past 15 to 20 years. It is obvious that some provinces had relatively high expenditure levels in the early 1960s because local unemployment levels were high. Some provinces had relatively highly developed child welfare services, and so their expenditures were also high. Generally therefore comparisons have to be made with a great deal of caution. The configuration of legislation, policies, programs, services, organizations and agencies is different from one province to the next. Moreover even where some indicators do appear to be comparable, striking differences between similar or neighbouring provinces illustrate that historically the types of provision made have been different, and moreover conceptions of need may also be different, and may allow for quite wide variations in expenditure levels. Clearly some services such as income assistance programs are similar in function and purpose, and in-depth comparisons may serve a useful purpose, since we can all learn from each other.

It is apparent that even in so called centralized countries such as England and Wales with common legislation and regulations local variation in level and types of services can be very great. A number of attempts have been made to develop sophisticated territorial need indicators, and to some extent these have been useful in pointing out striking differences in levels of

basic services, such as meals-on-wheels, homemakers, child welfare and so on. It becomes apparent that some distinctions can be made between relatively concrete services involving clearly definable units of services and those services which are either discretionary or which require the exercise of professional judgement. Again comparisons between local governments can be useful, since we are then forced to ask why differences occur, how they have occurred and what they consist of. (Davies, 1968, Davies and McMillan, 1972, Davies, 1978, Bebbington and Davies, 1980)

Ideology and Social Service Spending

One of the important factors affecting provincial social service spending levels and rates of growth is likely to be the political parties in power at different times in the period under review. Political parties obviously differ in their political commitment to spending on the social services, and this attitude is in part likely to be a reflection or interpretation of public opinion. It is, for example, quite common to hear hostile comment on welfare recipients. The question here is whether changes in spending on social services at the provincial level give any indication of a provincial trend towards increasing or decreasing spending on social services by the governments of the day. A *status quo* position in real terms may also indicate a definite line of policy.

The available data cover five periods of three years and one of two years. The periods immediately after the 1966 introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan may also be of particular interest for the light thrown on the impact made by the cost-shared program on provincial policies and programs. No attempt has been made at this stage to demonstrate statistical significance for any of the changes in spending levels and their relation to the governments of the day in power. (See Tables 21, 22 and 23)

Using 1971 constant dollars it is apparent that the highest rates of real growth were in the period immediately preceding the introduction of the Canada Assistance Plan, 51.1 per cent increase between 1963/64 and 1966/67, and the period after its introduction, 61.6 per cent between 1966/67 and 1969/70. But high rates of growth were also experienced in the two subsequent periods, 49.9 per cent between 1969/70 and 1972/73, and 46.1 per cent between 1972/73 and 1975/76. In the three years 1975/76 to 1978/79 the rate of growth was 12.4 per cent, and in the two year period 1978/79 to 1980/81 the rate was 12.9 per cent.

But although the broad trends can thus be described, there are sharp differences between provinces in the same time periods. No growth occurred in Saskatchewan in the periods 1963/64 - 1966/67, and 1966/67 - 1969/70, but growth rates of 52.1 per cent and 124.2 per cent occurred for the same time periods in Ontario. There were Liberal majority governments in Saskatchewan for these time periods and Conservative majority governments in Ontario.

In Nova Scotia the period of highest growth, 1969/70 - 1972/73, (187.2 per cent), saw a Liberal majority government. Growth was lower in 1972/73 - 1975/76, (40.3 per cent), but again a Liberal government was in power. In other time periods the rate of growth has been much lower.

In Prince Edward Island the highest growth period, 1963/64 - 1966/67, (111.9 per cent) was during a Conservative majority government. In Alberta the highest growth period 1969/70 - 1972/73 (73 per cent) spanned the end of a Social Credit government and the beginning of a Conservative government.

The highest growth period for Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 1972/73 - 1975/76, (130.2 per cent and 106.4 per cent respectively), saw New Democratic Party governments in both provinces. The highest growth period in Manitoba, 1969/70 - 1972/73 (74.1 per cent), saw a minority N.D.P. government.

In Quebec the highest growth periods 1963/64 - 1966/67 (61.9 per cent) and 1966/67 - 1969/70 (66.6 per cent) saw Liberal and Union Nationale governments respectively.

As already indicated the national growth rate for 1963/64 1966/67 was 51.1 per cent. Several of the most populous provinces experienced quite high growth rates in this period, Quebec (61.9 per cent), Ontario (53.1 per cent), Manitoba (45.8 per cent), Alberta (27.7 per cent) and British Columbia (98.8 per cent). Respectively their governments were Liberal, Conservative, Social Credit and Social Credit.

In a country as diverse as Canada it is not surprising that comparisons of high growth periods and the parties in power should yield mixed results. As already seen in this paper, there have been many factors that have played a part in determining spending on the social services during the last 19 years. Spurts in growth during particular time periods must be set in the context of other factors and substantial growth for virtually all provinces during the entire time period. It remains true, however, that the rate of growth has slowed considerably since 1975/76 compared with earlier time periods.

Unemployment and the Social Services

The comparatively high spending and ranking levels of provinces like Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island at the beginning of the period under review, i.e. 1963/64, have already been noted. An association between high spending on welfare and poverty and/or unemployment would seem to be the most logical explanation, though of course there can be other factors, which might equally well explain why some provinces spend more than others at particular points in time. The increased role and importance of unemployment insurance since 1971 would however seem likely to have reduced the relative and direct impact of unemployment on social service expenditures. Nonetheless

social assistance programs are for people of little or no alternative income, so that a basic association between poverty, low income and social service spending will continue to apply. Moreover high unemployment rates are likely to be associated with high rates of low income or poverty on a regional basis.

Between 1963/64 and 1966/67 the number of people unemployed fell fairly sharply from 266 thousand to 195 thousand. Consequently 1966, the year in which the Canada Assistance Plan was introduced, may provide an artificially low base year, by which to compare subsequent levels of unemployment and social service spending. Nonetheless a comparison between unemployment levels and per capita spending on social services in 1971 constant dollars may serve to place long term trends in perspective.

Canadian population rose by 19 per cent between 1966 and 1980, unemployed people rose by 289 per cent, a reflection of demographic change, increased female participation in the labour force, as well as of economic conditions, and provincial social service department expenditures rose on a per capita basis in 1971 constant dollars by 277 per cent. In the Atlantic Region only Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased social service expenditures at a rate faster than the rate of growth for unemployed people. But it should be noted that Prince Edward Island had doubled per capita spending between 1963/64 and 1966/67, and Newfoundland, as already indicated was a high spending province prior to 1966. (See Table 23)

In both Quebec and Ontario the number of unemployed people grew at a faster rate than did social service expenditures. On the Prairies only Saskatchewan increased expenditures at a rate approaching the growth in the number of unemployed people, but it should be noted that all of this increase in spending occurred after 1969/70. In British Columbia growth in

spending exceeded the rate of increase for unemployed people.

As already indicated the labour force has grown enormously in recent years, so that increased numbers of unemployed people, that is those available for employment, but not employed, are to be expected. Nonetheless the figures for unemployment and expenditures provide a background against which to set developments during the current recession. Social assistance payments represent well in excess of fifty per cent of provincial social service department expenditures, and when combined with the cost of institutional care (both adults and children) represent at least 85 per cent of such expenditures. Of the remaining 15 per cent or less, at least 6 per cent is accounted for by child welfare services, leaving 9 per cent or less for all other community services. There are already indications that when people run out of unemployment insurance benefits they increasingly have to rely on social assistance. Generally therefore there is very little scope for the expansion of needed community services within existing budgets and their maintenance at present levels must in some cases be in doubt.

Nonetheless this review of developments during the last 18 or 19 years indicates that substantial growth has occurred in the social services sector, and so far as this can be judged from aggregated statistics the quality of services appears to have improved.

Conclusion

This paper has reported a study still in progress. The understanding of aggregated expenditure figures requires an awareness of the circumstances in which spending has occurred. Descriptive statistics on service levels combined with population, unemployment and other data appear to aid the process of understanding of what has happened. No claim is made here that the resulting indicators are adequate. It is quite apparent that conditions

differ across Canada, and national indicators may thus be inaccurate, or hide more than they reveal.

Growing provincial social service spending has been matched by federal contributions since 1966, and also even before 1966. That these contributions are and have been important is self-evident, but to what extent would growth in provincial services have occurred without them cannot be known. The predominant pattern of social assistance, homes for special care and child welfare was apparent before 1966. But such programs were in many cases fragmented and underdeveloped. The main test for the child welfare services, the baby boom and its after-effects, came after 1966. The population, 65 years and over, had grown by well over 43 per cent between 1966 and 1979. Demographic trends eased the pressures on child welfare services during the early 1970s, but since then social and economic changes and an increase in births have renewed the level of demands. Since 1966 child day care has come to be recognized as a much needed social support as have homemaker services. Much progress has been made in both these latter areas, but it is obvious that much more is needed to assist working parents and to help the handicapped and the elderly and their families. But there is much more to the personal social services than the areas already mentioned. The period since 1966 has seen the birth and growth of many other types of personal social service, some eligible for cost-sharing and some not. Despite the demise of the Social Services Act and the Social Services Financing Act, the present study suggests that since 1975/76 expenditures on services as defined in the Social Services Act have grown by over 100 per cent in current dollars or by 40 per cent in 1971 constant dollars. (33 per cent in per capita 1971 constant dollars). Alternatively if we look at all personal social services expenditures, i.e. social services as defined in the Social Services Act and services covered by extended health

care payments (primarily adult residential care) after 1977, the increase has been 119 per cent in current dollars and 44 per cent in 1971 constant dollars (37 per cent in per capita 1971 constant dollars). Thus there has been a measure of real growth in the personal social services sector even in recent years.

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TABLE 1

Total Expenditures (current dollars) by Provincial Social Service Departments, 1963/64-1980/81, (\$'000's) and Percentage Change in Relation to 1966/67

	1963/64		1969/70		1969/70		1972/73		1975/76		1978/79		1980/81	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Nfld.	21,004.6	74.7	28,298.9	100.0	42,581.7	150.5	55,317.0	195.5	88,768.0	313.7	113,452.0	400.9	143,235.7	506.2
P.E.I.	2,814.6	43.2	6,513.2	100.0	7,280.0	111.8	9,940.4	152.6	19,543.4	300.1	24,823.1	381.1	47,748.3	733.1
N.S.	9,304.1	86.1	10,808.6	100.0	13,738.5	127.1	44,152.4	408.5	83,124.3	769.1	125,004.3	1156.6	160,741.7	1487.2
N.B.	11,759.6	86.0	13,668.6	100.0	25,862.2	189.2	50,216.0	367.4	109,266.0	799.4	146,187.4	1069.5	159,498.3	1166.9
QUE.	137,199.8	56.6	242,482.6	100.0	455,601.3	187.9	727,589.7	300.1	1,291,194.8	532.5	1,968,357.7	811.8	2,411,102.7	994.3
ONT.	60,690.0	59.8	101,465.7	100.0	256,610.1	252.9	420,257.3	414.2	881,473.7	868.7	1,225,745.9	1208.0	1,529,000.0	1506.9
MAN.	18,847.6	62.8	30,014.2	100.0	46,051.4	154.9	90,576.1	301.8	110,190.3	367.1	160,805.8	535.8	201,534.4	671.5
SASK.	18,099.7	90.8	19,931.8	100.0	22,552.8	113.1	44,822.2	224.9	138,471.5	694.7	194,853.4	977.6	239,466.3	1201.4
Alta.	36,255.5	71.7	50,557.3	100.0	74,035.8	146.4	143,312.8	283.5	251,292.7	497.0	350,946.6	694.2	508,183.9	1005.2
B.C.	33,425.3	46.1	72,554.5	100.0	104,125.2	143.5	171,680.8	236.6	475,477.2	655.3	558,512.4	769.8	753,000.1	1037.8
Yukon	394.5	73.0	540.7	100.0	1,470.6	272.0	1,670.7	309.0	3,700.5	684.4	4,308.4	796.8	5,418.1	1002.2
N.W.T.	445.5	45.7	974.8	100.0	3,159.4	324.1	7,451.6	764.4	12,294.2	1261.2	17,474.4	1792.6	21,374.0	2192.7
Total	350,240.8	60.6	577,810.9	100.0	1,053,519.0	182.3	1,766,987.0	305.8	3,464,796.6	599.6	4,890,471.4	846.4	6,180,303.5	1158.0

TABLE 2

Per Capita Provincial Social Service Department Expenditures (current dollars), 1963/64-1980/81, and Percentage Change in Relation to 1966/67

	1963/64		1966/67		1969/70		1972/73		1975/76		1978/79		1980/81	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
NEWF.	44.13	77.4	57.05	100.0	82.52	144.6	103.84	182.0	160.58	281.5	194.77	341.4	245.90	431.0
P.E.I.	26.06	43.6	59.75	100.0	65.59	109.8	87.81	147.0	166.04	277.9	202.80	339.4	384.76	643.9
N.S.	12.39	86.6	14.30	100.0	17.66	123.5	5.34	387.0	100.88	705.5	148.06	1035.4	187.76	1313.0
N.B.	19.31	87.2	22.15	100.0	41.18	185.9	78.18	353.0	162.89	735.4	209.65	946.5	224.90	1015.3
QUE.	25.03	60.0	41.75	100.0	75.92	181.8	120.09	287.6	208.30	498.9	313.89	751.8	381.58	914.0
ONT.	9.36	64.8	14.44	100.0	34.48	238.8	53.56	370.9	107.34	743.4	144.76	1002.5	178.02	1232.8
MAN.	19.86	63.5	31.30	100.0	47.50	151.8	91.38	291.9	108.46	346.5	155.82	497.8	195.87	625.8
SASK.	19.40	93.1	20.83	100.0	23.62	113.4	49.27	236.5	151.58	727.7	204.72	982.8	245.91	1180.6
ALTA.	25.84	75.1	34.39	100.0	47.13	137.0	85.79	249.5	139.68	406.2	177.60	516.4	296.22	861.4
B.C.	19.67	51.6	38.09	100.0	50.01	131.3	75.92	199.3	194.24	510.0	219.43	576.1	282.57	741.8
YUKON	26.30	73.0	36.05	100.0	91.91	255.0	83.53	231.7	171.32	475.2	198.54	550.7	250.84	695.8
N.W.T.	17.13	51.0	33.61	100.0	112.31	334.2	195.58	581.9	292.72	870.0	331.98	987.7	495.92	1475.5
CANADA	18.50	64.5	28.68	100.0	49.90	174.0	80.75	281.6	151.86	529.5	207.72	724.3	278.49	971.0

TABLE 3

Total Expenditures (Constant 1971 dollars) by Provincial Social Service Departments, 1963/64-1980/81, (\$'000's) and Percentage Change in Relation to 1966/67

	1963/64	1966/67	1969/70	1972/73	1975/76	1978/79	1980/81
NEWF.	\$ 27,208.0 % 81.1	\$ 33,569.3 % 100.0	\$ 44,775.7 % 133.4	\$ 51,989.7 % 154.9	\$ 62,162.5 % 185.3	\$ 63,275.0 % 188.5	\$ 65,916.1 % 196.4
P.E.I.	3,645.9 47.2	7,726.2 100.0	7,655.1 99.1	9,342.5 120.9	13,685.9 177.1	13,844.4 179.2	21,973.4 284.4
N.S.	12,051.9 94.0	12,821.6 100.0	14,446.4 112.7	41,496.6 323.6	58,210.3 454.0	69,718.0 543.8	73,972.2 576.9
N.B.	15,232.6 93.9	16,214.2 100.0	27,194.7 167.7	47,195.5 291.1	76,516.8 471.9	81,532.3 502.8	73,400.5 452.7
QUE.	177,719.9 61.8	287,642.5 100.0	479,076.0 166.6	683,824.9 237.7	904,198.0 314.3	1,097,801.2 381.7	1,109,573.2 385.7
ONT.	78,614.0 65.3	120,362.6 100.0	269,831.9 224.2	394,978.7 328.2	617,278.5 512.8	683,628.5 568.0	703,635.5 584.6
MAN.	24,414.0 68.6	35,604.0 100.0	48,897.4 137.3	85,127.9 239.1	77,164.1 216.7	89,685.3 251.9	92,744.8 260.5
SASK.	23,445.2 99.2	23,643.9 100.0	23,714.8 100.3	42,126.1 178.2	96,968.8 410.1	108,674.5 459.6	110,200.8 466.1
ALTA.	46,963.1 78.3	59,973.1 100.0	77,850.5 129.6	134,692.5 224.6	175,975.3 293.4	195,731.5 326.4	233,862.8 389.9
B.C.	43,297.0 50.3	86,067.0 100.0	109,490.2 127.2	161,354.1 187.5	332,967.2 386.9	311,496.0 361.9	346,525.6 402.6
YUKON	511.0 79.7	641.4 100.0	1,546.4 241.1	1,570.2 244.8	2,591.4 404.0	2,402.9 374.6	2,493.4 388.7
N.W.T.	577.1 49.9	1,156.3 100.0	3,322.2 287.3	7,003.4 605.7	8,609.4 744.6	9,745.9 842.9	9,836.2 850.7
CAN.	453,679.8 66.2	685,422.2 100.0	1,107,801.2 161.6	1,660,702.0 242.3	2,426,328.1 354.0	2,727,535.6 397.9	3,079,176.2 449.2

TABLE 4

Provincial Social Service Department Expenditures (Constant 1971 dollars), 1963/64-1980/81, and Percentage change in Relation to 1966/67

	1963/64		1966/67		1969/70		1972/73		1975/76		1978/79		1980/81	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
NEWF.	57.16	84.5	67.68	100.0	86.77	128.2	97.60	144.2	112.45	166.1	110.85	163.8	113.14	167.2
P.E.I.	33.76	47.6	70.88	100.0	68.96	97.3	82.53	116.4	116.28	164.1	113.11	159.6	177.06	249.8
N.S.	16.04	94.6	16.96	100.0	18.57	109.5	52.01	306.7	70.64	416.5	82.57	486.9	86.50	510.0
N.B.	25.01	95.2	26.28	100.0	43.30	164.8	73.48	279.6	114.07	434.1	116.93	444.9	103.50	393.8
QUE.	32.42	65.5	49.53	100.0	79.83	161.2	112.86	227.9	145.87	294.5	175.06	353.4	175.60	354.5
ONT.	12.13	70.8	17.13	100.0	36.26	211.7	50.34	293.9	75.17	438.8	80.74	471.3	81.92	478.2
MAN.	25.73	69.3	37.13	100.0	49.95	134.5	85.88	231.3	75.95	204.6	36.90	234.0	90.14	242.8
SASK.	25.13	101.7	24.71	100.0	24.83	100.5	46.31	187.4	106.15	429.6	114.18	462.1	113.17	458.0
ALTA.	33.47	82.0	40.80	100.0	49.55	121.4	80.63	197.6	97.82	239.8	99.05	242.8	136.32	334.1
B.C.	25.48	56.4	45.18	100.0	52.59	116.4	71.35	157.9	316.02	301.1	122.38	270.9	130.04	287.8
YUKON	34.07	79.7	42.76	100.0	96.65	226.0	78.51	183.6	119.97	280.6	110.73	259.0	115.44	270.0
N.W.T.	22.20	55.7	39.87	100.0	103.82	260.4	183.82	461.0	204.99	514.1	223.53	560.6	228.22	572.4
CAN.	23.96	70.4	34.02	100.0	52.48	154.3	75.89	223.1	106.34	312.6	115.85	340.5	128.16	376.7

TABLE 5

Provincial Social Service Department Expenditures as Percentage of Total Provincial Government Expenditures between 1963/64 and 1980/81

	1963/64	1966/67	1969/70	1972/73	1975/76	1978/79	1980/81
Nfld.	20.4	17.1	12.2	9.4	9.5	8.4	9.2
P.E.I.	11.8	16.3	12.6	9.5	10.8	10.0	15.6
N.S.	8.6	6.8	4.5	8.0	8.8	8.8	9.3
N.B.	9.4	7.6	7.2	9.4	12.3	12.2	10.6
QUE.	15.1	13.2	14.9	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.1
ONT.	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.5	8.3	8.0	9.1
MAN.	14.4	10.3	11.8	16.0	10.3	9.8	9.7
SASK.	8.7	7.0	6.2	8.7	11.8	11.6	11.0
Alta.	10.9	9.4	7.5	12.8	9.2	9.6	9.6
B.C.	8.6	10.0	9.0	11.2	14.1	12.5	13.3
YUKON	4.9	4.7	6.3	4.2	5.3	4.5	6.0
N.W.T	7.4	10.6	7.8	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.2
TOTAL	10.9	10.1	9.8	10.3	11.9	10.9	11.3

TABLE 6

Provincial Social Service Department Expenditures as a Percentage of Provincial Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, 1963/64-1978/79

	1963/64	1966/76	1969/70	1972/73	1975/76	1978/79
NEWF.	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8
P.E.Y.	2.2	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.9
N.S.	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.1	2.2
N.B.	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.4	3.4	3.3
QUE.	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.8	3.2	3.5
ONT.	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4
MAN.	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.7
SASK.	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.0
ALTA.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2
B.C.	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.0
YUKON & N.W.T.	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.1

Total Provincial
Social Service
Expenditures 0.8
Percentage of Gross
National Product

0.9

1.3

1.7

2.2

2.1

TABLE 7

Percentage increase in provincial total expenditures and provincial social service department expenditures 1966/67 & 1980/81 (Current and Constant 1971 dollars)

	<u>Provincial total expenditures</u>		<u>Provincial social service expenditures</u>	
	Current dollars	Constant dollars	Current dollars	Constant dollars
NEWF.	840.1	264.7	406.2	96.4
P.E.I.	666.5	197.4	633.1	184.4
N.S.	985.6	321.2	1,387.2	476.9
N.B.	733.9	223.5	1,066.9	352.7
QUE.	833.0	261.9	894.3	285.7
ONT.	1,056.0	348.6	1,406.9	484.6
MAN.	611.0	175.8	571.5	160.5
SASK.	668.6	198.2	1,101.4	366.1
ALTA.	881.5	280.8	905.2	289.9
B.C.	678.2	201.9	937.8	302.6
YUKON	676.0	201.0	902.0	288.7
N.W.T.	2,739.2	1,001.4	2,092.7	750.7
TOTAL.	858.2	271.7	1,058.0	349.2

TABLE 8

Ranking of Provinces by per capita social service department expenditures, 1963/64-1980/81

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1963/64 Range \$12.13-\$57.16 Mean \$23.96	NEWF. 57.16	P.E.I. 33.76	ALTA. 33.47	QUE. 32.42	MAN. 25.73	B.C. 25.48	SASK 25.13	N.B. 25.01	N.S. 16.04	ONT. 12.13
1966/67 Range \$16.96-\$70.88 Mean \$34.00	P.E.I. 70.88	NEWF. 67.68	QUE. 49.53	B.C. 45.18	ALTA 40.80	MAN. 37.13	N.B. 26.28	SASK. 24.71	ONT. 17.13	N.S. 16.96
1969/70 Range \$18.57-\$86.77 Mean \$52.36	NEWF. 86.77	QUE. 79.83	P.E.I. 68.96	B.C. 52.59	MAN. 49.95	ALTA. 49.55	N.B. 43.30	ONT. 36.26	SASK. 24.83	N.S. 18.57
1972/73 Range \$46.31-\$112.86 Mean 75.70	QUE. 112.86	NEWF. 97.60	MAN. 85.88	P.E.I. 82.53	ALTA. 80.63	N.B. 73.48	B.C. 71.35	N.S. 52.01	ONT. 50.34	SASK. 46.31
1975/76 Range \$70.64-\$145.87 Mean \$106.15	QUE 145.87	B.C. 136.02	P.E.I. 116.28	N.B. 114.07	NEWF. 112.45	SASK 106.15	ATLA 97.82	MAN. 75.95	ONT. 75.17	N.S. 70.64
1978/79 Range \$80.74-\$175.06 Mean \$115.65	QUE. 175.06	B.C. 122.38	N.B. 116.93	SASK. 114.18	P.E.I. 113.11	NEWF. 110.85	ALTA. 99.05	MAN. 86.90	N.S. 82.57	ONT. 80.74
1980/81 Range \$81.92-\$228.22 Mean \$127.99	P.E.I. 177.06	QUE. 175.60	ALTA. 136.32	B.C. 130.04	SASK. 113.17	NEWF. 113.16	N.B. 103.50	MAN. 90.14	N.S. 86.50	ONT. 81.92

TABLE 9

Comparison of rates of growth in provincial and territorial social service department expenditures, number of salary earners, and cost of salaries between 1966, 1972 and 1978. (Current dollars)

	Total S.S. Dept. Expenditures			Increase in No. of Salary Earners			Increase in Cost of Salaries		
	1966	1972	1978	1966	1972	1978	1966	1972	1978
NEWF.	100.0	195.5	400.9	100.0	187.3	358.0	100.0	320.5	1,258.2
P.E.I.	100.0	152.6	381.1	100.0	218.4	287.3	100.0	420.3	1,271.1
N.S.	100.0	408.5	1,156.6	100.0	188.9	163.9	100.0	320.4	484.4
N.B.	100.0	367.4	1,069.5	100.0	331.6	410.3	100.0	505.4	1,205.4
QUE.	100.0	300.1	811.8	100.0	275.0	292.4	100.0	448.2	970.9
ONT.	100.0	414.2	1,208.0	100.0	178.6	561.0	100.0	286.6	1,634.5
MAN.	100.0	301.8	535.8	100.0	122.6	217.8	100.0	203.6	659.3
SASK.	100.0	224.9	977.6	100.0	96.7	136.4	100.0	152.6	463.6
ALTA.	100.0	283.5	694.2	100.0	161.5	326.9	100.0	276.4	1,098.5
B.C.	100.0	236.6	769.8	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
N.W.T. & YUKON	100.0	601.9	1,437.3	100.0	910.0	1,615.0	100.0	1,486.5	3,578.2
CAN.	100.0	305.8	846.4	100.0	200.2	317.0	100.0	325.4	1,032.2

Source: Provincial and territorial public accounts, and Statistics Canada, Employees of Provincial Governments, Catalogue 72-077 Quarterly, July-September 1966, July-September 1972 and July-September 1978

TABLE 10

Number of salary earners and gross salaries in provincial and territorial welfare services in the quarterly period ending Sept 30, 1966, 1972, and 1978 compared with total quarterly provincial and territorial government number of salary earners and total quarterly expenditures, and percentage rates of growth between 1966, 1972 and 1978 (\$ '000's)

	September 30, 1966				September 30, 1972				September 1978			
	No.	%	\$	%	No.	%	\$	%	No.	%	\$	%
NEWF.	553	100.0	462.5	100.0	1,036.0	187.3	1,482.3	320.5	1,980.0	358.0	5,819.1	1,258.2
P.E.I.	228	100.0	149.9	100.0	498.0	218.4	630.1	420.3	655.0	287.3	1,905.4	1,271.1
N.S.	288	100.0	353.5	100.0	544.0	188.9	1,132.5	320.4	472.0	163.9	1,712.4	484.4
N.B.	155	100.0	198.8	100.0	514.0	331.6	1,004.7	505.4	636.0	410.3	2,396.4	1,205.4
QUE.	2,240	100.0	2,411.2	100.0	6,161.0	275.0	10,805.9	448.2	6,549.0	292.4	23,411.4	970.9
ONT.	1,070	100.0	1,518.8	100.0	1,911.0	178.6	4,353.6	286.6	6,003.0	561.0	24,824.1	1,634.5
MAN.	495	100.0	618.4	100.0	607.0	122.6	1,259.0	203.6	1,078.0	217.8	4,077.2	659.3
SASK.	982	100.0	1,155.5	100.0	950.0	96.7	1,763.0	152.6	1,339.0	136.4	5,356.5	463.6
ALTA.	841	100.0	907.9	100.0	1,358.0	161.5	2,509.6	276.4	2,749.0	326.9	9,973.6	1,098.5
B.C. ^a												
N.W.T.)	20		31.2		137.0		342.3		232.0		757.1	
YUKON)					45.0		121.5		91.0		359.3	
CAN.	6,872	100.0	7,807.7	100.0	13,761.0	200.2	25,404.5	325.4	21,784.0	317.0	80,592.3	1,032.2
Proportion of total no. or earners		5.0				7.0				7.5		
Proportion of total government spending				4.5				6.4				7.1
Total Quarterly expenditures of Government												
July-September 1966				July-September 1972				July-September 1978				(a) No salary data for British Columbia
Government total	%	\$	Government total	%	\$	Government total	%	\$	Government total	%		
\$174,351.6	100.0		\$394,939.3	226.5		\$1,142,241.2	655.1					

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TABLE 11

Number of Special Care Homes for Adults and Number of Beds in them rated for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan in 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980 and 1981

	1969		1972		1975		1978		1980		1981		Report
	Adults No. of homes	No. of beds	Adults No. of Homes	No. of Beds	Adults No. of Homes	No. of Beds	Adults No. of Homes	No. of Beds	Adults No. of Homes	No. of Beds	Adults No. of Homes	No. of Beds	
NEWF.	50	1,134	66	1,595	88	2,460	91	2,744	90	2,712	90	2,712	
P.E.I.	10	963	12	1,122	19	1,342	27	1,467	27	1,425	27	1,425	
N.S.	98	3,376	135	5,298	142	5,861	177	7,407	181	7,570	193	7,843	
N.B.	92	2,427	103	3,575	100	4,210	111	5,505	415	6,854	390	7,031	
QUE.	408	17,711	467	24,842	467	30,886	477	32,290	516	33,158	669	36,215	
ONT.	865	39,347	949	52,265	1,060	68,232	1,243	72,323	1,316	76,107	1,332	76,359	
MAN.	89	4,991	107	6,499	120	8,456	130	9,147	149	9,469	150	9,457	
SASK.	97	5,015	114	6,517	129	8,243	200	8,924	196	9,080	199	9,127	
ALTA.	145	9,007	185	12,100	211	15,467	268	17,958	302	17,923	301	17,925	
B.C.	491	10,446	593	14,288	727	20,195	835	24,378	751	24,576	728	24,140	
N.W.T.					5	76	7	253	7	253	7	253	CC 47
YUKON			5	112	8	265	4	60	5	76	5	76	
TOTAL	2,345	94,417	2,736	128,213	3,076	165,693	3,570	182,456	3,955	189,203	4,091	192,565	36.

TABLE 12

Number of beds in Homes for Special Care rated for cost-sharing under Canada Assistance Plan per thousand of population 20 years and over, and 65 years and over in 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978 and 1980

	20+ 1966 65+	20 yrs 1969 65 yrs & over & over	20+ 1972 65+	20+ 1975 65+	20+ 1978 65+	20+ 1980 65+
NEWF.	3.4 28.0	4.4 37.1	5.8 43.1	8.3 70.3	8.4 69.5	8.0 63.4
P.E.I.	8.9 45.7	15.5 82.3	17.3 92.7	18.6 102.4	19.1 105.5	17.9 99.0
N.S.	4.7 29.7	7.6 49.4	10.7 69.1	11.5 75.1	13.6 86.8	13.5 83.7
N.B.	5.6 36.6	7.0 47.0	9.4 62.9	10.4 70.4	12.6 85.0	15.1 99.9
QUE.	5.7 52.7	5.0 46.3	6.3 47.9	7.8 65.9	7.8 62.9	7.7 60.5
ONT.	5.7 41.7	8.6 64.8	10.4 77.0	12.9 96.2	12.8 91.8	13.1 90.5
MAN.	7.9 50.8	8.5 53.8	9.7 61.0	13.1 82.1	13.5 81.1	13.8 79.8
SASK.	7.0 43.2	9.0 54.3	10.4 59.2	14.4 81.4	14.6 82.9	14.3 79.8
ALTA.	9.1 71.7	10.0 80.0	11.5 92.3	14.3 115.7	14.2 121.7	13.2 112.2
B.C.	8.0 51.4	8.1 55.6	9.9 67.0	12.6 87.4	14.1 93.7	13.5 87.1
YUKON			7.2 195.0	22.3 662.5	19.0 361.4	19.0 316.2
N.W.T.				4.2 84.4	2.7 42.9	3.0 50.1
CAN.	6.3 47.0	7.5 57.6	9.1 68.4	11.4 85.7	11.8 85.5	11.8 82.9

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TABLE 13

Number of Child Care Institutions and Number of Beds in them rated for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan in 1968, 1969, 1972, 1977 and 1980

	Oct. 1, 1968		September 1969		March 31, 1972		March 31, 1977		March 31, 1980		Report
	No. of homes	No. of rated beds	No. of homes	No. of rated beds	No. of homes	No. of rated beds	No. of homes	No. of rated beds	No. of homes	No. of rated beds	
NEWF.	1	75	11	696	9	603	9	603	10	623	Hepworth 38. CG. 5.
P.E.I.	2	80	2	85	2	85	5	46	7	56	
N.S.	14	630	9	851	9	280	23	983	26	1,003	
N.B.	3	210	4	290	4	500	4	500	10	548	
QUE.	118	13,650	87	10,971	52	14,880	168	16,629	184	16,435	
ONT.	200	2,300	203	2,714	338	3,603	542	6,247	613	6,705	
MAN.	26	345	31	373	29	319	100	1,239	103	1,507	
SASK.	8	107	10	177	14	226	21	271	25	362	
ALTA.	30	1,000	29	882	36	1,008	83	1,537	74	1,396	
B.C.	65	530	112	833	133	1,346	241	2,364	307	2,401	
YUKON					4	59	9	82	9	82	
N.W.T.							13	179	16	203	
CAN.	467	18,927	505	17,872	630	22,909	1,218	30,680	1,384	31,261	

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Statistical Information on Homes for Special Care (Various dates)

TABLE 14

Homes for Special Care for Adults by Auspices, March 31, 1981

	Provincial Municipal		Voluntary Charitable		Proprietary (Private)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NEWF.	4	4.4	21	23.3	65	72.3	90	100.0
P.E.I.	16	59.3	4	14.8	7	25.9	27	100.0
N.S.	30	15.5	45	23.3	118	61.2	193	100.0
N.B.	7	1.8	61	15.6	322	82.6	390	100.0
QUE.	318	47.5	3	0.4	348	52.1	669	100.0
ONT.	119	8.9	363	27.3	850	63.8	1332	100.0
MAN.	29	19.3	90	60.0	31	20.7	150	100.0
SASK.	88	44.2	96	48.2	15	7.6	199	100.0
ALTA.	152	50.5	74	24.6	75	24.9	301	100.0
B.C.	20	2.7	196	26.9	512	70.4	728	100.0
YUKON	4	57.1	3	42.9	-	-	7	100.0
N.W.T.	3	60.0	2	40.0			5	100.0
CAN.	790	19.3	958	23.4	2343	57.3	4091	100.0

TABLE 15

Homes for Special Care for Children by Auspices, March 31, 1981

	Provincial Municipal		Voluntary Charitable		Proprietary (Private)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NEWF.	6	60.0	4	40.0	-	-	10	100.0
P.E.I.	6	85.7			1	14.3	7	100.0
N.S.	11	37.9	17	58.6	1	3.5	29	100.0
N.B.	1	10.0	9	90.0			10	100.0
QUE.	110	67.9	7	4.3	45	27.8	162	100.0
ONT.	47	7.7	214	35.0	350	57.3	611	100.0
MAN.	9	7.0	65	50.4	55	42.6	129	100.0
SASK.	4	16.0	18	72.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
ALTA.	30	40.0	20	26.7	25	33.3	75	100.0
B.C.	15	5.7	135	51.1	114	43.2	264	100.0
YUKON	8	88.9	1	11.1			9	100.0
N.W.T.	16	100.0					16	100.0
CAN.	263	19.5	490	36.4	594	44.1	1,347	100.0

TABLE 16

Homes for Special Care for Adults by size in 1981

		1-9 beds	10-24 beds	25-49 beds	50-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 beds +	Total
NEWF.	No. %	168 6.2	544 20.1	282 10.4	513 18.9	760 28.0	445 16.4	-	-	2,712 100.0
P.E.I.	No. %	17 1.2	151 10.6	115 8.1	362 25.4	530 37.2	250 17.5	-	-	1,425 100.0
N.S.	No. %	403 5.1	957 12.2	1,031 13.1	1,537 19.7	2,110 26.9	1,505 19.2	300 3.8	-	7,843 100.0
N.B.	No. %	925 13.2	720 10.2	977 13.9	1,320 18.7	1,896 27.0	401 5.7	792 11.3	-	7,031 100.0
QUE.	No. %	218 0.6	4,292 11.9	6,109 16.9	7,847 21.7	5,046 13.9	4,802 13.3	4,726 13.0	3,175 8.7	36,215 100.0
ONT.	No. %	1,846 2.4	4,571 6.0	7,803 10.2	14,320 18.8	19,520 25.6	14,171 18.6	7,962 10.4	6,166 8.0	76,359 100.0
MAN.	No. %	107 1.1	478 5.1	1,552 16.4	2,530 26.7	2,324 24.6	649 6.9	719 7.6	1,100 11.6	9,459 100.0
SASK.	No. %	329 3.6	622 6.8	2,394 26.2	1,997 21.9	1,859 20.4	228 2.5	330 3.6	1,368 15.0	9,127 100.0
ALTA.	No. %	356 2.0	371 2.1	1,768 9.8	7,504 41.9	3,830 21.4	1,990 11.1	356 2.0	1,750 9.7	17,925 100.0
B.C.	No. %	1,142 4.7	3,953 16.4	4,244 17.6	5,349 22.2	5,210 21.6	2,240 9.3	1,112 4.6	890 3.6	24,140 100.0
YUKON	No. %	9 3.6	82 32.4	46 18.2	-	116 45.8				253 100.0
N.W.T.	No. %	8 10.5	68 89.5							76 100.0
CAN.	No. %	5,528 2.9	16,809 8.7	26,321 13.7	43,279 22.5	43,201 22.4	26,681 13.8	16,297 8.5	14,449 7.5	192,565 100.0

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TABLE 17

Homes for Special Care for Children by size in 1981

		1 - 9 beds	10 - 24 beds	25 - 49 beds	50 - 99 beds	100 - 199 beds	200 - 299 beds	300 - 499 beds	500 beds+	Total
NEWF.	No. %	-	38 6.1	139 21.8	136 21.8	310 49.8	-	-	-	623
P.E.I.	No. %	31 55.4	-	25 44.6	-	-	-	-	-	56
N.S.	No. %	48 4.7	159 15.6	306 30.1	125 12.3	150 14.7	230 22.6	-	-	1,018
N.B.	No. %	48 8.8	20 3.6	-	80 14.6	173 31.6	227 41.4	-	-	548
QUE.	No. %	140 0.9	387 2.6	736 4.9	3,188 21.2	6,287 42.0	1,379 9.2	2,888 19.2	-	15,005
ONT.	No. %	2,698 40.4	1,839 27.5	520 7.8	791 11.8	487 7.3	-	350 5.2	-	6,685
MAN.	No. %	739 41.7	98 5.5	273 15.4	192 10.8	208 11.7	265 14.9	-	-	1,775
SASK.	No. %	100 33.1	107 35.4	95 31.5	-	-	-	-	-	302
ALTA.	No. %	303 21.9	185 13.4	305 22.1	429 31.0	160 11.6	-	-	-	1,382
B.C.	No. %	1,222 62.4	422 21.6	310 15.9	-	-	-	-	-	1,954
YUKON	No. %	56 68.3	26 31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
N.W.T.	No. %	74 36.5	103 50.7	26 12.8	-	-	-	-	-	203
CAN.	No. %	5,459 18.4	3,384 11.4	2,735 9.2	4,941 16.7	7,775 26.3	2,101 7.1	3,238 10.9	-	29,633

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TABLE 18
Ranking of Provinces by Per Capita Federal Contributions to Provincial Social Service Departments, 1969/70-1980/81 (constant 1971 dollars)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1969/70 Range 7.89-\$41.43 Mean \$23.27	NEWF. 41.43	P.E.I. 31.36	QUE. 28.42	B.C. 21.88	MAN. 21.87	ALTA. 21.25	N.S. 20.89	N.B. 20.02	SASK. 19.72	ONT. 19.01
1972/73 Range 25.74-\$46.02 Mean \$33.77	NEWF. 46.02	QUE. 45.55	P.E.I. 36.67	MAN. 34.95	N.B. 33.88	SASK. 30.88	ALTA. 30.35	B.C. 29.22	N.S. 26.47	ONT. 25.74
1975/76 Range 33.59-\$80.98 Mean \$45.68	P.E.I. 58.82	QUE. 55.72	B.C. 53.32	N.B. 53.01	NEWF. 46.84	MAN. 42.79	ALTA. 39.08	ONT. 37.79	N.S. 34.99	SASK. 33.59
1978/79 Range 42.01-\$117.10 Mean \$53.92	QUE. 71.45	P.E.I. 64.83	N.B. 62.34	B.C. 57.30	NEWF. 51.56	SASK. 47.61	ALTA. 47.22	MAN. 45.11	N.S. 43.28	ONT. 42.01
1980/81 Range 42.53-\$77.09 Mean \$56.79	QUE. 77.09	B.C. 66.57	P.E.I. 65.29	N.B. 64.56	NEWF. 54.33	SASK. 48.01	ALTA. 47.02	N.S. 44.94	MAN. 44.75	ONT. 42.53

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TABLE 19

Ranking^a of Provinces by Per Capita Expenditures by Social Service Departments and Per Capita Federal Contributions (constant 1971 dollars)

	1969/70		1972/73		1975/76		1978/79		1980/81	
	S.S. Dept.	Fed. Cost	S.S. Dept.	Fed. Cost	S.S. Dept.	Fed. Cost	S.S. Dept.	Fed. Cost	S.S. Dept.	Fed. Cost
NEWF.	1	1	2	1	5	5	6	5	6	5
P.E.I.	3	2	4	3	3	1	5	2	1	3
N.S.	10	7	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	8
N.B.	7	8	6	5	4	4	3	3	7	4
QUE.	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
ONT.	8	10	9	10	9	8	10	10	10	10
MAN.	5	5	3	4	8	6	8	8	8	9
SASK.	9	9	10	6	6	10	4	6	5	6
ALTA.	6	6	5	7	7	7	7	7	3	7
B.C.	4	4	7	8	2	3	2	4	4	2

(a) 1= high
10= low

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TABLE 20

Percentage growth rate in total expenditures of provincial social service departments in time periods between 1963/64 and 1978/79 (current dollars)

	1963/64-1966/67	1966/67-1969/70	1969/70-1972/73	1972/73-1975/76	1975/76-1978/79	1978/79-1980/81
NEWF.	34.7	50.5	29.9	60.5	27.8	26.3
P.E.I.	131.4	11.8	36.5	96.6	27.0	92.4
N.S.	16.2	27.1	221.4	88.3	50.4	28.6
N.B.	16.2	89.2	94.2	117.6	33.8	9.1
QUE.	76.7	87.9	59.7	77.5	52.4	22.5
ONT.	67.2	152.9	63.8	109.7	39.1	24.7
MAN.	59.2	54.9	94.8	21.7	30.9	25.3
SASK.	10.1	13.1	98.7	208.9	40.7	22.9
ALTA.	39.4	46.4	93.6	75.3	39.7	44.8
B.C.	117.1	43.5	64.9	177.0	17.5	34.8
YUKON	37.0	172.0	13.6	221.5	16.4	25.8
N.W.T.	118.8	224.1	135.9	65.0	42.1	22.3
CAN.	65.0	82.3	67.7	96.1	41.1	26.4

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TABLE 21

Percentage growth rate in total expenditures of Provincial Social Service Departments in time periods between 1963/64 and 1980/81 (constant 1971 dollars)

	1963/64-1966/67	1966/67-1969/70	1969/70-1972/73	1972/73-1975/76	1975/76-1978/79	1978/79-1980/81
NEWF.	23.4	33.4	16.1	19.6	1.8	4.2
P.E.I.	111.9	-0.9	22.0	46.5	1.2	58.7
N.S.	6.4	12.7	187.2	40.3	19.8	6.1
N.B.	15.3	67.7	73.5	62.1	6.6	-10.0
QUE.	61.9	66.6	42.7	32.2	21.4	1.1
ONT.	53.1	124.2	46.4	56.3	10.7	2.9
MAN.	45.8	37.3	74.1	-9.4	16.2	3.4
SASK.	0.8	0.3	77.6	130.2	12.1	1.4
ALTA.	27.7	29.8	73.0	30.6	11.2	19.5
B.C.	98.8	27.2	47.4	106.4	-6.4	11.2
YUKON	25.5	141.1	1.5	65.0	7.3	3.8
N.W.T.	100.4	187.3	110.8	22.9	13.2	0.9
CAN.	51.1	61.6	49.9	46.1	12.4	12.9

TABLE 22

Political Parties in Power at Seven Specified Times between 1963/64 and 1981

	1963/64 (as of Apr. 30, 1963)	1966/67 (as of Dec. 31, 1966)	1969/70 (as of Dec. 31, 1969)	1972/73 (as of Dec. 31, 1972)	1975/76 (as of Dec. 31, 1975)
NEWF.	Lib majority (Nov. '62)	Lib majority (Sept '66)	Lib majority (Sept '66)	P.C. majority (Mar '72)	P.C. majority (Sept '75)
P.E.I.	P.C. majority (Dec. '62)	Lib majority (May '66)	Lib majority (May '66)	Lib majority (May '70)	Lib majority (Apr. '74)
N.S.	P.C. majority (June '60)	P.C. majority (Oct. '63)	P.C. majority (May '67)	Lib minority (Oct '70)	Lib majority (Apr. '74)
N.B.	Lib majority (April '63)	Lib majority (April '63)	Lib majority (Oct '67)	P.C. majority (Oct '70)	P.C. majority (Nov '74)
QUE.	Lib majority (Nov '62)	U.N. majority (June '66)	U.N. majority (June '66)	Lib majority (Apr. '70)	Lib majority (July '75)
ONT.	P.C. majority (June '59)	P.C. majority (Sept '63)	P.C. majority (Oct '67)	P.C. majority (Oct '71)	P.C. minority (Sept '75)
MAN.	P.C. majority (Dec. '62)	P.C. majority (June '66)	NDP minority (June '69)	NDP minority (June '69)	NDP majority (June '73)
SASK.	C.C.F. majority (June '60)	Lib majority (Apr. '64)	Lib majority (Oct. '67)	NDP majority (June '71)	NDP majority (June '75)
ALTA.	S.C. majority (June '59)	S.C. majority (June '63)	S.C. majority (May '67)	P.C. majority (Aug. '71)	P.C. majority (Mar. '75)
B.C.	S.C. majority (Sept '60)	S.C. majority (Sept. '66)	S.C. majority (Aug. '69)	NDP majority (Aug. '72)	S.C. majority (Dec. '75)
YUKON					
N.W.T.					
FEDERAL	Lib minority - Pearson (Apr. '63)	Lib minority - Pearson (Nov. '65)	Lib majority - Trudeau (Apr. '68)	Lib minority - Trudeau (Oct. '72)	Lib majority Trudeau (July '74)

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Table 22 continued

	1978/79 (as of Dec. 30, 1978)	1980/81 (as of Dec. 31, 1980)
NEWF.	P.C. majority (Sept. '75)	P.C. majority (June '79)
P.E.I.	Lib majority (Apr. '74)	P.C. majority (Apr. '79)
N.S.	P.C. majority (Sept. '78)	P.C. majority (Sept. '78)
N.B.	P.C. majority (Oct. '78)	P.C. majority (Oct. '78)
QUE.	P.Q. majority (Nov. '76)	P.Q. majority (Nov. '76)
ONT.	P.C. minority (June '77)	P.C. majority (June '77)
MAN.	P.C. majority (Oct. '77)	P.C. majority (Oct. '77)
SASK.	NDP majority (Oct. '78)	NDP majority (Oct. '78)
ALTA.	P.C. majority (Mar. '75)	P.C. majority (Mar. '79)
B.C.	S.C. majority (Nov. '77)	S.C. majority (May '79)
YUKON		
N.W.T.		
FEDERAL	Lib majority Trudeau (Jul. '74)	Lib majority Clark (June 79-Mar. 80)

Key

Lib-Liberal

P.C. Progressive Conservative

CCF Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

S.C. Social Credit

U.N. Union Nationale

P.Q. Parti Québécois

TABLE 23

Changes in level of unemployment related to changes in per capita expenditures (constant 1971 dollars) by provincial social service departments (1966=100)

	1963/64	1966/67	1969/70	1972/73	1975/76	1978/79	1980/81
<u>Atlantic Region</u>							
Unemployment	39	28	34	51	73	95	93
(thousands)							
Percentage change	139.3	100.0	121.4	182.1	260.7	339.3	332.1
<u>Newfoundland</u>							
Expenditures	57.16	67.68	86.77	97.60	112.45	110.85	113.16
Percentage change	84.5	100.0	128.2	144.2	166.1	163.8	167.2
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>							
Expenditures	33.76	70.88	68.96	82.53	116.28	113.11	177.06
Percentage change	47.6	100.0	97.3	116.4	164.1	159.6	249.8
<u>Nova Scotia</u>							
Expenditures	16.04	16.96	18.57	52.01	70.64	82.57	86.50
Percentage change	94.6	100.0	109.5	306.7	416.5	486.9	510.0
<u>New Brunswick</u>							
Expenditures	25.01	26.28	43.30	73.48	114.07	116.93	103.50
Percentage change	95.2	100.0	164.8	279.6	434.1	444.9	393.8
<u>Quebec</u>							
Unemployment	101	73	135	172	195	264	269
Percentage change	138.4	100.0	184.9	235.6	267.1	361.6	368.5
Expenditures	32.42	49.53	79.83	112.86	145.87	175.06	175.60
Percentage change	65.5	100.0	161.2	227.9	294.5	353.4	354.5
<u>Ontario</u>							
Unemployment	67	50	73	139	179	256	251
Percentage change	134.0	100.0	146.0	278.0	358.0	512	502.0
Expenditures	12.13	17.13	36.26	50.34	75.17	80.74	81.92
Percentage change	70.8	100.0	298.9	293.9	438.8	471.3	478.2

Hepworth

49.

Table 23 continued

	1963/64	1966/67	1969/70	1972/73	1975/76	1978/79	1980/81
Prairie Region							
Unemployment	27	16	32	54	41	81	76
Percentage change	168.7	100.0	200.0	337.5	256.2	506.2	475.0
Manitoba							
Expenditures	25.73	37.13	49.95	85.88	75.95	86.90	90.14
Percentage change	69.3	100.0	134.5	231.3	204.6	234.0	242.8
Saskatchewan							
Expenditures	25.13	24.71	24.83	46.31	106.15	114.18	113.17
Percentage change	101.7	100.0	100.5	187.4	429.6	462.1	458.0
Alberta							
Expenditures	33.47	40.80	49.55	80.63	97.82	99.05	136.32
Percentage change	82.0	100.0	121.4	197.6	239.8	242.8	334.1
British Columbia							
Unemployment	32	28	40	67	88	91	71
Percentage change	114.3	100.0	142.9	239.3	314.3	325.0	253.6
Expenditures	25.48	45.18	52.59	71.35	136.02	122.38	130.04
Percentage change	56.4	100.0	116.4	157.9	301.1	270.9	287.8
Canada							
Unemployment	266	195	314	483	576	788	759
Percentage change	136.4	100.0	161.0	247.7	295.4	404.1	389.2
Expenditures *	23.96	34.02	52.48	75.89	106.34	115.85	128.16
Percentage change	70.4	100.0	154.3	223.1	312.6	340.5	376.7

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, (71-001), Ottawa, Various dates

* Includes Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.